NAPOLEON AND THE POPE.

Paris, Feb. 8.—The actual diplomatic relations exsting between the Emperor Napoleon III. and His Holiness Pope Pius IX, have suddenly assumed a much cooler aspect, and the correspondence between Rome is to-day regarded as of a far less cordial character on the part of the Emperor than oked-for change in the imperial policy is to

amendment, and it was defeated by 200 Nays to 25 Yeas. The French Government has consented to expel the Hanoverian refugees from the soil of France

THE PAPAL LEGION TO BE DISSOLVED.

Madrid, Feb. S .- None of the troops raised in Spain anded, and that the Queen will be obliged to revoke her military warrant issued in support of the chair

ADMIRAL PARRAGUT'S RECEPTION IN FLORENCE FLORENCE, Feb. 8 .- Admiral Farragut of the MOVEMENTS OF ADMIRAL PARRAGUT.

-During the stay of Admiral Farragut

Paris, Feb. 8.-Young Iturbide, the heir of the late Maximilian, has lately enlisted in the Papal zonaves

REPORT FROM THE BRITISH HEADQUARTERS-A

country by the transports from Annesley Bay, with the exception of just so many as were absolutely required to serve in different positions, for the most Commissariat Department. The British troops are indebted to American invention for a great-it may be said vital-relief during their march. Water has been bored for and wells sunk, according to an American plan, at a place called Koomagloo, in the line of operations. The work was perfectly successful, the water pouring in and continuing to flow in great abundance. The coast shere line at and between the different points of landing established by the English has been duly lighted, rendering the movements of transports and war vessels secure, and facilitating the work of debarking or loading with men, materials, and military stores vastly. It is reported in Alexandria that the Egyptian Governor, established at Quassonah according to an agreement between the English authorities and the Viceroy, has been recalled, and that this step meets the approbation of

GERMANY. COUNT BISMARCK ON SICK LEAVE.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.-The Count Bismarck has obtained a leave of absence from his post as Prime Minister of the North German Confederation, and will devote several months to traveling through the various countries of Europe. His health, which has not been good for a long time, has at length compelled him to seek relaxation from his ardness duties. It is announced that the present Minister of Finance will

by the threatening appearance of affairs in Northern Turkey has somewhat subsided. The reports of the troubles on the Danube prove to have been greatly

THE PACIFIC PROTESTATIONS OF THE GOVERN MENT AND THE NEW LOAN-THE NEW PRESS LAW AND M. PERSIGNY'S ARGUMENT FOR IT—THE PICTURE SALES AT THE HOTEL DRONOT—NEW BOOKS—IS PATTI TO BE MAR-

The manufacture of pacific views still goes saily on. Whether the official and semi-official articles

tre to be regarded as shouldy-merely a temporary cloak was, as the Army law is, exceedingly unpopular in the country. The semi-official provincial prints snuff in inspiration from the prefectures, as their Metropolitan congeners do from the ministries. The former could desire no better argument to justify the law to their discontented countrymen than the most natural one of the imminisce of war, and the need of getting ready for it. Once furnished with this argument, the faithful country editors continued to ring the changes on it for a fortnight after the inspired organs of the capital were grinding a different time, and Minister Moustier was pitching his diplomatic notes to Frussia in gentile strains. As the Emperor, at his own particular request, is the only politically responsible person in the Empire, he was naturally enough held responsible for this discord, which to foreign listeners—M. Bismarck, for instance—was queer, not to say suspicious. Also to home histeners—those listening for the announcement of the new loan, for instance. The Minister of Finance and the Minister of Foreign Affairs may have brought it to the notice of the Minister of the Interior, within whose control the press is. In any case, the last-named official issued some days are a confidential circular to the Prefects, advising them that "Government could not have two languages, seeing that it has not two policies; and it is essential, therefore, that journals which defend as should not encourage alarm, nor propagate certain inquietures. I beg you, M. Prefect, to see carefully to it that journals which sustain as do not deviate in their arguments from the declarations made by Government. Nothing alarms so much as

the week. It demands some notice at the hands of your reporter.

The two features of the proposed new law which principally, justify M. Persigny in his assertion that it breathes the sincerest liberalism, are suppression of the previous authorization, and of the right of warning and suspension. By the actual law, no paper can be started without authorization arbitrarily granted or refused on application to the Minister of the Interior; and any paper can be warned once, twice, and then suspended arbitrarily by simple administrative order. It will be time enough when the bill comes before the Legislature, to note some other of its numerous provisions, of which it needs M. Persigny's fine scent to catch the liberalism. In these two he regrets to find the fatal germ of a speedy reaction, and consequent destruction of the liberty of the press which he so sincerely desires. It is in the interest of that liberty that he publishes this forewarning letter. The essence of his argument is as follows:

valing that the presenting law officers shall initiate fibel suits against newspaper writers and publishers of their own motion, whether the party attacked desire to prosecute or not. As it may frequently happen that the party whom the prosecuting officer indices to be offended by a newspaper paragraph, does not consider himself offended, or if so considering himself, would yet prefer letting the offense pass to enduring the notoriety which a law-suit would lend it, the desired article ought furthermore to provide that proceedings in such trials shall not be published. But there may be prosecutable paragraphs that for one reason or another were better not prosecuted, and the legal attorney of Government should be left to his discretion, whether to institute a suit or not. "He has also the right to appreciate the circumstances before deciding, to consider whether the interest of the community is proportioned to the prejudice it may cause to the injured person, and consequently has the power to prosecute or not prosecute according to circumstances and the inspirations of his conscience." The administration of the law should be according to M. Persigny, "the providence of good citizens."

And this brings us to the radical vice of the argument, which, if it were peculiar to M. Persigny, would be of small consequence. But this notion of attributing divine qualities to official men, of deitying a prosecuting attorney, in fine, the old time notion, that humanly constituted authority exists by divine right, lies deep in the French mind. Thousands of Napoleonists and Kepublicans and Voltairian Orieauists do, while rejecting the old legitimate formula of "overruling Providence," more or less unconsciously admit, my insist upon, the superhuman nature of the constituted authorities. It is not, as with the English and us, a respect for the law as the general expression of the want and the will of the comminative of authorities and providence," more or less unconsciously admit, my insist upon, the superhuman nature of the co

cool for a long time, has at length compelled him is seek releasation from his ardinosis officials. It is a mission could have the present Minister of Finance will replace the Femilier.

18 TERVIEW RETWEEN COINT RISMARCK AND GEN, SCHEME-FERINAL DISPOSITION.

18 TERVIEW RETWEEN COINT RISMARCK AND GEN, SCHEME-FERINAL DISPOSITION.

18 TERVIEW RETWEEN COINT RISMARCK AND GEN, SCHEME-FERINAL DISPOSITION.

18 TERVIEW RETWEEN COINT RISMARCK AND GEN, SCHEME-FERINAL DISPOSITION.

18 TERVIEW RETWEEN COINT RISMARCK AND GEN, SCHEME-FERINAL DISPOSITION.

18 TERVIEW RETWEEN COINT RISMARCK AND GEN, SCHEME-FERINAL DISPOSITION.

18 TERVIEW RETWEEN COINT RISMARCK AND GEN, SCHEME-FERINAL DISPOSITION.

18 THE KING TOWARD THE UNITED STATES.

18 The A scheme of the good will of the people of the form of the King of Pressis is regarded by the American Show the control of the Linded States. This favorable disposition of the King of Pressis is regarded by the American Show the control of the Linded States. This favorable disposition of the Linded States. This favorable disposition of the Linded States. This favorable disposition of the King of Pressis is regarded by the American Show the Linded States. This favorable disposition of the Linded States and Great Britian.

18 CHARLEST OF A FERNAL CAPTAINAL CAPT

instrates the reverse of the ordinary intellectual processes in similar cases, but is reachly comprehensible with an intelligence like Gavarni's. With his habit of concentrated thinking, probably the idea, in the proper sense of the word, was always complete before he put pen to paper or pencil to stone; and design and legend were but its concurrent expressions, of which the one in words, as needing least mechanical labor, would naturally be set down first—a deposit security for recalling the image to mind when he was in mood to reproduce it vividly. He also left a number of brief satirical writings, which are announced for publication. In the latter years of his life Gavarni was more absorbed in mathematical studies than in art.

CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA.

CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA.

Revue de l'Orient.

It is a pity Patti's marriage ever got into this correspondent's letters. If I reported hast week that she was to be married, then let me recant. If I denied the report then current, let me recant the denial. That lady either is or is not engaged, to be or not to be married to the Marquis de Caux or some one else, some time or other, and meanwhile to sirs here, at St. Petersburg and otherwheres, for three years in all, more or less. And with that, your correspondent is done with the subject for the next coming two letters, attest, etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.-The bark Zephyr from Hong Kong, with advices to December 10, has arrived. The war in the North between the Imperial and

The subject of the approaching revision of the treaties between China and the great Powers is actively discussed

THE REVOLUTION IN SINALOA-MUTINY ON AN ENGLISH BARK-MURDER OF AN AMERICAN

.-The civil war in Sinaloa continues. Gov. Rubi, with out of the State at the cost of his life, if necessary.

**SThere is much talk of the americal of the North-Western States of Mexico to the United States, or else of their seceding, and the establishment of a new Republic comprising these States.

The United States Consul, Mr. Isane Secor, has not yet recognized Gen. Martinez. People are divided as to the claims of the latter.

The State of Jalisco continued independent of the General Government, and the Indian Gen. Lozada is complete moster of the situation.

The civil riou in Durango, caused by Gen. Borego rising in arms against Gov. Palacios, has been put down.

An American woman, name unknown, was put down.

age, and had every appearance of a lady of intengace and refluement.

The English bark Apedo, Capt. Dickburn, from Liverpool, with merchanise to Kelly & Co. of this city, had a mutiny on board during the voyage. Four of her crew refused to work, broke into the wine and liquor casks, drank their fill, and conducted themselves outrageously. The notineers are named Joseph Bennett, Charles Apeth, Peter Blackail and William Jackson. The English Consul here being powerless since the disruption of diplomatic relations. Capt. Dickburn, on his arrival, applied to the American Consul for protection. The mulineers were arrested and put in jail, but broke it open and fied to the interior.

arrested and put in juil, but broke it open and fled to the interior.

The small-pox is raging at La Paz. United States Consul Elimer is down sick with it.

(IVIL WAR IN THE STATE OF SINALOA.

SAN FEANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 9.—Advices from Sinadoa to Feb. 1 have been received. Much dissatisfaction was caused by the Legislature pronouncing in favor of Gen. Domingo Rubi for Governor. The General Government had sent Corona to reconcile the difficulty, but before a settlement of the affair was effected Corona was recalled to Guadalajara as a check on Lozada; whereupon Martinez declared the election unconstitutional, and assumed command and marga in Mazatlan. None of the officials had been removed. No changes had been made, except in the Governorship, Rubi was at Concordia with Lowenton. Martinez's force was smaller, but better supplied. No collision had yet taken place. The foreign incremants in Mazatlan were in favor of Martinez, expecting that he would allow soveral cargoes of European goods, now due, to enter at reduced duties. The difficulties are purely local; both Martinez and Rubi are supporters of President Juares.

AFFAIRS IN THE CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

In Nicaragua, the Government, which seems letermined to brook little opposition, has deprived Gen-Senator. The General, who is very well liked by the

people, professes a desire to retire from polities for the present, and devote himself to the management of his private affairs.

Contrary to general expectation, the Government has found itself with a strong working majority in both branches of the Legislature. The Upper House stands 8 to 3, and the Lower House 7 to 6 in its favor. It is expected that all the measures of the Government will be just through during this session. The organization of Congress had been delayed by the want of a quorum, but it was expected that, by the 13th inst. or so, it would be effected.

it was expected that, by the 13th inst. or 80, it would be effected.

Mr. W. H. Webb, President of the Central American Transit Company, and Col. J. C. Woods, Vice-President of the Interoceanic Railroad Company, arrived here some time ago, to urge upon the Government more favorable contracts with their companies.

The Legislature of Nicaragua has been organized by the election of Señor Don Miramanon Montoya, President, and Sr. Chacon, President, and Sr. Chacon Levy and Sr. Chacon, President, and Sr. Chacon Levy and Sr. Araux, Pro. Secretaries of the House of Deputies, Among the appointments of the Government was that of Don Maria Torres Caicedo as Minister Plenipotentiary to Belgium. The Income of the Republic for 1567 was \$82,150 79; for 1866, \$78,713 56; showing an increase of \$8,457 23. The debt of the State was diminished during the past year by \$30,136 83. year by \$30,136 83.

The report that Guatemala had declared war against Mexico is denied.

There is nothing of note from Honduras or Costa Rica.

COLOMBIA.

THE MURDER AT ASPINWALL-CRIMINAL NEGLI-GENCE OF THE AUTHORITIES-MEETING OF THE FOREIGN RESIDENTS-INDIGNATION AD-DRESSES TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE STATE

The murder of which I wrote you in my last

has continued to be a topic of absorbing interest here and of office, and left there in the broiling sun opening

and an address to the President of the State of Panama was drawn up. This address is at once so significant of the state of affairs on the Isthmas, and so interesting, that I give it to you in full: "To His Excellency VICESTE OLARTE, G., President of the State of Panama.

and anothers to the President of the State of Islanama wish drawn up. This address is all one on significant to the activation of the state of the one of the control of the state of

the circumstances attending the late murker, the con-ination of all persons, either directly or remotely con-nected therewith, and the speedy punishment of the con-victed criminals, that we may feel that security for life and property, at present unknown in our midst." In addition to this forcible protest, the President was the recipient of an indignant letter from Mr. F. W. Rice.

dents.

The answer will be forwarded to Colon to-day, and will appear in The Mercantile Chronicle to-morrow, and here the discussion will probably cease. De Castro, if precedent be followed, will be sentenced to the chain-gang for ten years, will stay there a few months, and then make his escape, when, or possibly before, the indignation of the people shall have cooled.

The schooner Petrel, owned by Hull, Vesey & Co. of

his escape, when, or possibly before, the indignation of the people shall have cooled.

The schooner Petrel, owned by Hull, Vesey & Co. of San Francisco, sunk off the rocks of Taboga a few days ago. The crew have published a statement that "on Wednesday, the 22d of January, at \$\frac{1}{4}\text{a}\text{.m.}\text{.m.}\text{ the Captain.}\text{Thomas Welsh, gave orders to make sail and heave anchor. At this time, as both the tide and the current were running toward shore, it was impossible to keep the vessel off the rocks, and the first mate asked the Captain. were running toward shore, it was impossible to keep the vessel off the rocks, and the first mate asked the Captain to send a line to the steamer Talca in order to keep the vessel out of danger; but the Captain replied that it was not his business, and that he would run the vessel upon the rocks anyhow, which he did, as all the crew hereby certify under oath. With the assistance of the Captain of the coal-ship at Taboga, and of the steam-tender of the New-Zealand line, the vessel was gotten off, and proceed under sail. Capt. Weish then ran his vessel on the beach opposite the Taboga Hotel, for the purpose of seeing what daimage—she had sustained, but first ordered us to go on shore, which command we, of course, obeyed. At 5 p. m. we left the vessel in good order, with one anchor at each bow and a stern-line to the shore, intending to make a proper report to the United States Cohsul, which we did on the 23d inst. at 11 o'clock a.m. During the high tide on the afternoon of Wednesday, 23d inst. the water came in on deck over the very low bow, and also entered through the ventilators into the hold, and about midnight the water became so deep the captain was obliged to abandon the vessel and go on shore. On Thursday night an officer from the United States steamer Suwance arrested Capt. Welsh at Taboga, and took him on board the man-of-war. The Petrel does not belong to Capt. Welsh, as has been stated, but is owned by a joint stock company in San Francisco named the "South Pacific Prospecting Company." The vessel is not damaged badly, as was at first stated, but all the provisions on board were ruined by the sait water.

The Petrel has been rhised, brought to Panama, and a large claim for salvage made against her.

A well-organized novement has been set on foot for the establishment of a foreign hospital, on a very liberal basis. Such an institution has been long needed. One, indeed, was established by the French, four or rive years ago, but it was exclusive, and so failed of much good.

PUBLIC OPINION ON PRADO'S ADMINISTRATION -ARRIVAL OF COL. BALTA IN LIMA-MOVE MENTS OF THE PERUVIAN FLEET.

Already a reaction has begun to take place n favor of the acts of Col. Prado and his administration; matters pertaining to the Government of the Republic ject a remodification of the Constitution of 1860, that had Republie, and that under it the last Congress of Gen. Pezet's administration had failed by their action on the foreign relations of the country to inter set the true sentiments of the people; hence the revolution that followed to save the honor of the Republic. With Col. Prado's retirement to Chilli, a change of the most extraordinary character has come over public opinion with reference to the general management of public affairs by his Government. His greatest enemies (excepting the mass of military men) are becoming gradually his apologists. The Press now begins also to acknowledge in an indirect manuer, the wisdom of his acts, the principle of them is admitted to have been right, it was only in the details that it was defective. Insensibly the people are beginning to draw comparisons between Prado and Canseco, and their conclusions are nowise favorable as to the integrity of the latter, and perhaps justify so. Prado's first step, upon assuming command, was to introduce a severe system in keeping the accounts of the Public Treasury, and the result has been, that the revolutionists are unable to find the least pretext to ground their charge of peculation against him, everything is clear, precise, and concise. One startling fact has thus come to their knowledge, and that is the exact amount of the revenue that the new Government can count upon to meet its expenses with, there is no comparison between the Income and the disbursements under the new order of things. To obtain loans you must have guarantees, and guarantees are just what they have not got. The guano is hypotheated to the consignees for all that it will probably produce, this latter is one of the principal causes that is working this reaction. To-day the wealthy men of the country are arrayed upon the side of Col. Prado, and, as a general thing, so are all the infinential foreigners, the opinion is daily gaining

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

which Gen. Melgarejo moved his army from the capital to Eastern Bolivia. He arrived at the town of Cochabambs, where he was reported to have been received with considerable enthusiasm. The General had taken two omnibusses with him over the Cordilleras, for the new wagon road that is being constructed between Cochabamba and Potosi. In a proclamation in which he announces his arrival he informs the people that he has with his own hands assisted in removing the obstacles that he found in the way, in bringing to them the two omnibuses that he had the honor to present them with, and stimulates them in carrying forwardighe important work that they had commenced.

All Bolivians that are in exile for political offenses can return to the republic at once. A former decree fixing April of 1869 as the time when they could return is declared to be amended. The decree requires them to submit to the laws that govern the country, and gives them perfect liberty of action in the coming elections.

From the above Republic we have no politial news whatever. The President recently elected to fill

ing his Cablinet, which will doubtless be composed of such members as will be favorable to the political views of Garcia Moreno.

The exportations from this Republic during the past year have been as follows to Europe: Coccoa, 197,260 quintals; gutta percha or caucha, 8,911 quintals; cotton. 10,247 quintals; quinine, 5,001 pkgs.; sarsaprilla, 149 quintals; coffee, 1,611 pkgs.; hats, 8,367; sides of leather, 22,514; tamrinds. 65 bbis.; tobacco, 2,660 rkgs.; orchilla weed, 10,347 pkgs.

THE NATIONAL COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTH AND LAST DAY-IMPORTANT CURRENCY AND FINANCE RE

This was the fourth and last day, and but one session was held, commencing at 104 o'clock, with On motion of Mr. Brunot of Pittsburgh, it was ordered

was evident that the evil was elsewhere.
GRADIAL CONTRACTION.

Mr. John A. Stevens, jr., of New-York, believed that the existing state of things was not satisfactory, either to the East or the West. The time for contraction was when money was cheap, not when it was dear. He pwas opposed to any arbitrary plan of contraction, now or herefiter. He moved to strike out the first resolution, and substitute another which favored a general contraction of the currency, and that no resumption of specie payments should be made until the country was in a prosperous condition.

one the chire of the country was in a prosperous condition.

GOLD TO BE KEPT BY THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. George W. Davis, of Toledo, offered a resolution
that Congress be requested to passa law forbidding national banks to seil any gold which is received for bonds
pledged for their circulation, until such time as the entire amount reserved by law shall be made up by coin.
This resolution was subsequently accepted by the Chairman of the Committee and adopted as part of his report.

LEGAL TENDER FOR DUTIES.

Mr. Alexander of St. Loms offered a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive legal tender notes in lieu of gold for duties to such an extent as
his experience has taught can be safely done, instead of
selling surplus gold. He made a brief argument in its
favor.

favor.

RETURN TO SPECIE PAYMENT.

Mr. Herrick of New-York favored a minimum contraction of the currency at the rate of about three millions a month. Mr. Blakely of St. Paul argued for a return to specie payments as soon as consistent with the prosperity month.
specie payments as soon of the country.
FREE BANKING SYSTEM.

of the country.

The banking system of banking, and made an address showing the unequal distribution of National Bank currency in the country. Mr. Endectt of Boston believed the committee had covered this point. The West would have the privitege of establishing banks according to their population, but he did not believe their bills would stay at the West. They would probably gravitate toward the great cities of the scaboard. The present uncertain range of values is a great evil, and the only permanent value would be developed by a contraction of the currency. Mr. N. A. Turpin of Chicago replied a little sharply that it was not the first time that it had been infinated that all the wealth and the brains were in the Atlantic cities. The West had its interests, and it demanded a fair distribution of the national currency. The West would be loyal to all her obligations, but she would be found able to take care of herself. The Atlantic clies were anxious for a gold circulation on account of their foreign interests, but they should not forget that there were also domestic interests as well, that had a right to be heard. Mr. Edward Atkinson of Boston offered a resolution, and made an argument in favor of the immediate passage of a free banking law, with a provision for withdrawing a legal-tender note for every new bank note issued. He favored it as a means of increasing the business facilities of the South and West.

a free banking law, with a provision for withdrawing a legal-tender note for every new bank note issued. He favored it as a means of incroasing the business facilities of the South and West.

Mr. Cole of St. Louis proposed a resolution to borrow \$200,000,000 in Europe, to be applied to the resumption of specie payments. Specie was the panacea to remove the evils under which we labor.

THE CONMITTEL'S REPORT INTACT.

Mr. Fraley of Philadelphia, chairman of the Committee on Finance and Currency, made the closing argument in behalf of his report. He accepted the two resolutions of Messrs. Nazzo of Boston and Davis of Toledo, as a part of his report. He showed that after 1785, specie payments were renewed by a general repudiation; after 1815, by a general bankinghes; and hoped better things for fo-day, and that the people of the United States were in favor of holding the faith of the nation involute. [Applause.] The third resolution, in favor of the more equal distribution of the circulation of banks, he would inform his friends of the West they owed entirely to the generous hearts of Boston men. That would answer us until we reached the plan recommended in the next resolution, a free banking system. He would have no monopoly in banking. The next, to authorize contracts payable in gold and silver coin, would be a great step in commercial convenience, and tend to place business on a just basis. On Mr. Fraley's motion, the previous question was almost unanimously ordered, and thus were est off all the amendments which had been offered during the day.

The resolutions reported on Friday afternoon, by the Committee on Finance, &c., together with those offered to-day by Messrs. Nazzo and Bavis, were adopted with but halfs-dozen dissenting votes, and the vote was followed by hearty applause. It was voted to inconorialize Congress on the subjects concaned in the resolutions.

A resolution was adopted approving the railroad policy of Massachusetts as broad, liberal, and suzacious. Mr. Gano of Cincinnati offered resolutions